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of romance"—still has much to teach us. If twenty-five and thirty years ago we had to learn much from Germany as to what constituted university work and methods of investigation and research, in the recent decade we are also getting round to more English ideals in both school and college life. The growth in the social life and the athletic life and a finer humanity among the students of our best schools and colleges of late years has been as marked as the advance in the more strenuous educational ideals. And in the happiest instances none of these ideals, high or low, has been sheer imitation; but, instead, adaptation of the best spirit, looking toward a new individual and national life. In time, with millions still pouring into our educational treasuries, the American amalgamation of the best in both methods, English college life afterwards supplemented by German university training, will be interesting to note.

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MR. FREDERICK HARRISON'S AMERICAN ADDRESSES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, and Other American Addresses. By Frederick Harrison. The Macmillan Company. New York. 1901. \$1.75.

The words of your friend in your own house are sacred, but a good deal of this sanctity departs if he repeats his speech on the house tops. Surely Mr. Frederick Harrison is a friend to America, and the American reviewer cannot forget this in taking up these American addresses. The first three and the eighth are far more like free and friendly talk than like deliberate thinking such as is to be found in the others. In speaking of Washington, William the Silent, Cromwell, and Alfred, superlatives are almost inevitable, but the comparison that his account of these heroes forces is not very satisfying. Of Washington, he accepts as final the statement that "he founded a democratic republic with no shadow on it of military despotism." In the short address with "Lincoln" as the title, he scarcely touches Lincoln, but he does show convincingly how true the heart of England was to the cause of freedom in spite of the attitude of the rich and the official classes. From a man hating the

empire of force and glorying in that of the spirit as Mr. Harrison does, the highest possible praise may seem that which he gives King Alfred—a man who strove to be “a true imperialist, to found a world-wide empire of sympathy, knowledge, and ideas—not one of bloodshed, domination, and ruin.” The “Personal Reminiscences” are the product of his left hand; the personal intercourse he had with great men left deep memories but little of gossip for a popular lecture.

The last addresses are the most thoughtful and the best. As a piece of literary exposition the “Writings of King Alfred” is excellent, for it sets forth clearly, in small compass, and convincingly, the work that Alfred did for letters—writing a prose the finest in England before Dryden, and by his translations sharing with his people moral and intellectual interests as varied as those of Charles the Great. The lecture on the “Dutch Republic” has a most striking picture of William the Silent, whom Mr. Harrison would call “the Politic.” In the careful and judicious discussion of the “Recent Biographies of Cromwell” it seems to us that his criticism on Prof. Gardiner’s remark that Cromwell’s positive work failed while his negative work endured is nearer quibbling than we should have anticipated. As a matter of admitted fact, where Cromwell tried to build, his structures came down, and where he destroyed old iniquities, these iniquities never rose as before. It is useless to make the trite remark that in clearing the ground you are really building. Even Mr. Harrison’s evident desire to say all kindly possible things to Americans could not lead him to say more of the President’s volume than that it was “spirited”—written like a president, one fancies him saying.

The most original of the addresses are “Republicanism and Democracy” and “Municipal Government,” both noble pieces of work. Every reader of this volume must wish that by some means—if possible, short of force—some of our noted American optimists could be induced to read and digest the steady, clear thought of these addresses. On the latter Mr.

Harrison speaks with the weight that comes from service on one of the most successful municipal bodies in the world—the London County Council. This board, established only in 1889, and made up of representatives from classes widely separated, scholars, workingmen, and peers, serving without pay, has made the government of the great city a model and a shame to Americans. His ideal of a government he discusses in "Republicanism and Democracy," and this ideal is fundamental, of the spirit. The interests of humanity, he takes it, are far too sacred to be the sport of a mere physical majority; they are to be served not only by some *coup d'état* that will set up some Utopia by force, even if this were conceivable. The true republic, "a moral (not a material) socialism," is to come through the "moral, religious, and intellectual agencies." Mr. Harrison's repeated insistence on the need of a high culture for great work reminds one curiously of his old antagonist, Matthew Arnold. So, too, does his hatred of all mere debating—a process that fastens errors more securely than it elicits truth.

It is rare that work of as much value as these addresses is so poorly edited. Along with not a few grating repetitions and awkward turns that may be laid to the charge of haste, there are some grammatical errors that are glaring. On page 114 the first sentence as it stands is meaningless; on page 131 the last is ludicrously ambiguous; and on page 64 we have "the quality of ideals are!"

GEORGE C. EDWARDS.

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PROF. HALL'S NEW TRANSLATIONS OF ANGLO-SAXON POEMS.

JUDITH, PHOENIX, AND OTHER ANGLO-SAXON POEMS. Translated from the Grein-Wülker Text by J. Lesslie Hall, Ph.D. New York: Silver, Burdett & Company.

There must be something in the Virginia atmosphere not only to emphasize English ancestry but to create a love for earlier English traits in literature and life. However this may be, it seems manifested in a genuine enthusiasm for and in translations from the oldest poetry of the English, the so-